

DTaP, Tdap, and Td Vaccine: Prevent Mistakes, Know Your Vaccine

Vaccine Type	Brand Names	Use for Ages	Use for Doses
DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis)	DTaP (Daptacel®, Infanrix®) DTaP in combination vaccines Pentacel®, Pediarix®, Kinrix®, Quadracel®	DTaP: 6 weeks through 6 years Pentacel (DTaP-IPV/Hib): 6 weeks through 4 years Pediarix (DTaP-IPV-HepB): 6 weeks through 6 years Kinrix and Quadracel (DTaP-IPV): 4 through 6 years Do NOT give ANY DTaP doses at/after 7 years	DTaP (5 dose series) at: 2, 4, 6, 15 to 18 months, and 4 to 6 years Pentacel: 1, 2, 3, or 4 of DTaP, IPV, and Hib Pediarix: 1, 2, or 3 of DTaP and IPV; any HepB dose Kinrix: 5 th dose of DTaP, 4 th valid dose of IPV Quadracel: 5 th dose of DTaP, 4 th or 5 th valid dose of IPV
Tdap (Tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis)	Tdap (Boostrix®, Adacel®)	Routinely given at 11 to 12 years of age Catch up ages 13 years and older 1 dose during each pregnancy, preferred during early part of gestational weeks 27 through 36 weeks	1 lifetime dose 1 dose during every pregnancy
Td (Tetanus, diphtheria)	Td (Tenivac®, generic)	7 years of age and older	Boost every 10 years after completion of pertussis- containing series

All Diphtheria-, Tetanus-, and Pertussis-containing vaccines are administered IM, including the combination vaccines.

DTaP:

- Children ages 2 months through 6 years should receive DTaP, not routinely recommended for use in those 7 years of age and older
- DTaP booster dose (age 15–18 months) may be given as early as 12 months of age as long as there is at least 6 months from the previous dose
- Infants should be no younger than 12 months of age when receiving dose 4
- Dose 5 should not be given younger than 4 years of age; dose 5 is not necessary if dose 4 was given on or after 4 years of age
- When used in combination with Pentacel (DTaP-IPV/Hib), Kinrix may be used for the 5th (4th valid) dose of the IPV series
- Recommended not to give more than 6 doses of diphtheria- and tetanus-containing vaccines before the 7th birthday due to concerns about increased local reactions; only documented doses count toward the maximum of 6 doses

Tdap:

- Children with an incomplete DTaP/Td series or who have an unknown history of DTaP/Td vaccination
 - Give 1 Tdap dose; if needed, complete primary series with Td (possibly 1-2 doses); ensure to meet minimum intervals
- Children aged 7–10 years who receive Tdap as part of the catch-up series or inadvertently **should receive** the routine Tdap dose at age 11–12 years
- Women who did not receive Tdap before or during pregnancy should receive it immediately postpartum
- Persons who do not have a primary vaccination series for tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis: give 1 dose of Tdap, followed by a Td dose 4 weeks later, then another Td dose 6-12 months after previous Td; then give a Td booster every 10 years
- Tdap can be given with no minimum interval since the previous tetanus-containing product (e.g., DTaP, Td)

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Td:

- Use Td for anyone who has previously received a Tdap vaccine or for persons with a valid contraindication to previous dose of pertussis vaccine

Further points:

- DTaP and DT have approximately 3-5 times as much of the diphtheria component than what is in Tdap and Td, this is indicated by an upper-case "D"; the amount of tetanus toxoid in each of the products is equivalent, so it remains an upper-case "T"
- Pediatric product, DT, should only be used in children with a valid contraindication to the pertussis component
- For Pentacel vaccine be sure to reconstitute the Hib vial with DTaP-IPV vial before administration; ONLY use diluent supplied by manufacturer
- For children and adults who fall behind in completion of their vaccine series, there is no need to restart the series; resume where they've left off
- Adults and adolescents who have received Tdap should be given Td as their subsequent 10-year booster doses; Tdap may be used if Td is not available
- Patients with a history of pertussis should still receive DTaP or Tdap according to routine recommendations
- DTP is no longer available in the U.S. but may be counted towards series completion on historical immunization records
- TT does **not** count towards a diphtheria-, tetanus-, and pertussis-containing vaccine series
- To reduce medical errors, store similar vaccines apart from each other and label with name, age, and private or VFC stock (DTaP, Tdap, Td)
- DTaP and Tdap inadvertently given is a medical error:
 - DTaP inadvertently given to an **undervaccinated** child aged 7-10 years, count as Tdap dose in the catch-up series; child should receive adolescent Tdap dose at 11-12 years of age
 - DTaP inadvertently given to a **fully vaccinated** child aged 7-10 years, count dose as the routine adolescent Tdap dose
 - DTaP inadvertently given at 11 years and older should count as the Tdap dose
 - Tdap inadvertently given to a **fully vaccinated** child aged 7-10 years is invalid, should give routine Tdap dose at 11 -12 years
 - Tdap given to a child younger than age 7 years as dose 1, 2, or 3 of the DTaP series is invalid; repeat DTaP as soon as possible
 - Tdap given to a child younger than age 7 years as dose 4 or 5 of the DTaP series can be counted as valid; give Tdap routinely at age 11-12
- Since DTaP and pneumococcal conjugate (PCV) are the vaccines most likely to cause a local reaction, it is prudent to give in separate limbs if possible
- Since Tdap and MenACWY (Menactra®) are the vaccines most likely to cause a local reaction, it is prudent to give in separate limbs if possible
- For guidance on vaccinating post-hematopoietic cell transplant (HCT) with Tdap, Td, and DTaP, review the section Altered Immunocompetence in the General Best Practice Guidelines for Immunization at www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/general-recs/index.html
- For further guidance, refer to the MDHHS Quick Look references for diphtheria-, tetanus-, and pertussis-containing vaccines at: www.michigan.gov/vaccinequicklooks
- For additional information about catch-up guidance refer to:
 - "Catch-Up Guidance for Children 4 Months through 6 Years of Age, Diphtheria-, Tetanus-, and Pertussis-Containing Vaccines: DTaP/DT" www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/downloads/child/job-aids/dtap.pdf and "Catch-Up Guidance for Children 7 through 18 Years of Age, Tetanus-, Diphtheria-, and Pertussis-Containing Vaccines: Tdap/Td" www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/downloads/child/job-aids/tdap.pdf